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MANCHESTER OFFICE 1226 HULL STREET.

BUNDAY APRIL 3, 1892.

THE FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

PRESIDENTIAL PEEP-The Democratic Outlook from the Dome of the National Capitol-Feeling Against Hill and Cleveland Both. A LIST OF ELIGIBLES-Candidates for the Nomination of the Chicago Democratic Convention-A Survey of the Field.

GROVER CLEVELAND-The Ex-President on the Political Situation-Tariff Reform Still the lesue.

WHOM WE WILL VOTE FOR-Full List of the Candidates Entered for the Primary Contest of Tuesday. GOSSIP ABOUT THE ATHLETES-Profess

Smith's Class in the Young Men's Christian Association-Points About Prominent Base-Ball Players and the Bicyclists.

THE BOSTONS AT ISLAND PARK-The Game Rather One-Sided, but ou the whole an Excellent Exhibition is Given. EASTER FASHIONS-The Bonnet Demands

that Careful Attention Be Given to the Coiffure-Specimen Gowns to Be Seen at the New York Big Openings. IN THE EMPIRE CITY-Senator Hill, Minstrel-

sy, and After-Dinner Oratory-The Funny Side of the Drayton-Borrowe-Astor Affair. MAJOR HENRY WIRZ-His Trial and Execution-An Important Historical Page Supplied by Howison's Students' History of the United States.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS-Who Was "Ion, the Death-Devoted Greek "?-"The Napoleonic Bee "-The Seven Wonders of the World-Several Grammatical Questions. A HAT-PIN FREED HER-How a Pretty Girl

Emerged from a Crowd at Jasper's Church-Spring Costumes Versus Street-Sweepers-The Timidity of a Bridegroom. WITCHCRAFT IN THE SOUTH-Facts from

the Records in the'C ase of Grace Sherwood, of Princess Anne County, Va. THE STATE AT LARGE-The Leading Cur-

rent Events and Personal News of the Week. Notes Interesting to Virginians Everywhere. OLD POINT COMFORT-The Gentlemen Give a Return German to the Young Ladies-A Military Bachelor's Tea-Party.

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

The speech of Mr. CLEVELAND delivered at Providence, R. L. last evening, deals almost entirely with tariff reform-"the shibboleth of true Democracy, and the test of loyalty to the people's cause," as Democratic party does not give to the State of Rhode Island during the present session of Congress the free raw material she needs, "it will be because a Republican Senate or Executive thwarts its de-

He makes no new utterance on the free coinage of silver, and only refers to it inferentially, when he says that "it would please our adversaries if we could be allured from our watch and guard over the cause of tariff reform to certain other objects, thus forfeiting the people's trust and confidence." But he adds: "The national Democracy will hardly gratify this wish and turn its back upon the people's cause to wander after false and unsteady lights in the wilderness of doubt and danger." His view is that our "opponents must, in the coming national canvass, settle accounts with us on the issue of tariff reform.'

The speech was carefully prepared, and advance copies of it were duly sent out to the press associations, but we can find nothing in it which suggests a way out of the difficulties which at this moment onfront the Democratic party and threaten its success.

The World's Fair.

Virginia made but a small appropriation to the Chicago World's Fair-not enough to afford us a good reason for rejoicing over her liberality. However, we are glad that she did not fail to do "what she could." A larger appropriation would have redounded to the credit of the State. One of several hundred thousand dollars

would not have been thrown away.

Mississippi is less liberal than Virginia She refused to appropriate any sum to the Fair. On this subject the Cincinnati Com-

mercial-Gazette says:
"The Mississippi Legislature did an ugly
thing in refusing an appropriation for the
World's Fair. It looks bad, when Costa Rica,
and far-away India, and other foreign countries,
great and small, are already sending in their
exhibits, fearing that in the rush after awaile they will be crowded out. Mississippi and Chile ought to go together behind a barn and kick one

And this paragraph moves us to say that Congress ought to make up for the shortngs of all the delinquent States, and see to it that the World's Fair shall be all that it ought to be. The money thus ex-pended will be money well disposed of. We would appropriate millions to the im-provement of the Mississippi river; why ot appropriate millions to make Chicago a city set upon a hill that cannot be hid and the United States the cynosure of the eyes of the world?

Henrico Democrats

The friends of Mr. CLEVELAND in Henrico are circulating a "dodger" which does great injustice to the Hill men in that county, and which is very likely to breed discord in our ranks. The advocates of Mr. HILL are character

ized as "partisans of D. B. Hill" and it is charged that these "expect to manipuis charged that these "expect to manipulate" the precinct-meetings in the interest of their candidate "regardless of the fact that a majority of the Democrats of the county favor some other candidate."

This is unbrotherly and unkind, and the Democrats of Henrico should show their disapproval of it in an unmistatable man-

The gentlemen of Henrico whose first choice is Senator Hill invite a friendly contest, the time and places whereof have been well advertised. If they fail in their been well advertised. If they fail in their effort to elect a majority of the delegates to the county convention they will grace-fully yield. If they succeed they are en-titled to the same treatment, And all in-sinuations against them are out of place and indefensible.

We hope, now that it has been shown that out of an annual income of \$1,300,000 Richmond has never yet been called upon to pay more than \$42,000 on account of City Hall bonds, that there will be a coration of the habit of attributing every

abolished and the relation of the classes.

Twice during the progress of that bloody war the two armies lay before Richmond for long periods, and often the city was threatened by the presence of the raiders of the Federal army. Once one of these parties reached BEN. GREEN'S farm, on the Westham (Cary-street) turnpike, and was there met and turned back by the youths of the city, who had been formed into local-defence companies. At another time they came to Westbrook. which is now the residence of Major Lewis GINTER, and planted their guns in the plain which is between Westbrook and Mr. BRYAN'S farm, Laburnum. Their guns were light field-pieces—horse artillery and their shots only reached as far down the road as the upper end of Harvey's old nursery. Being assailed in the rear by some small bodies of Confederate cavalrymen and confront UP-TOWN OFFICE, 433 EAST BROAD ed by a force of infantrymen, these raid ers, too, drew off, though had they known it and been sufficiently bold they might have ridden through our thin lines and rescued all of their comrades who were imprisoned on Belle Isle and in the Libby.

These were mere forays. They were made by bodies of splendidly-mounted cavalrymen, sent out when it was known that Lee's army was in some other section of the State, and were intended to devas tate the country and carry off the negroes and the horses, mules, &c., and the foragers always hoped to find Richmond so unprotected that they could ride in and take possession. When it was known here that the raiders were coming the bell in the Capitol Square tower was tolled incessantly, and forthwith there assembled on the Square the battalions of operatives from the Tredegar Works and from the government shops and those com-posed of the clerks in the Confederate-Government offices and also the Virginia militia—the boys between 18 and 18 and the men between 45 and 55. All other able-bodied men were with Ler's army. Often and often, sometimes upon false alarms, sometimes in moments of great danger, these "local-defence troops" were thus assembled at the tap of the bell. And they never failed to go to the front and hold our line of intrenchment until regular troops could be dispatched

by Lee to defend the city.

Those were exciting though but brief glimpses of war. More protracted and more sanguinary was the scene here in the summer of 1862, when Jounston first and LEE afterwards faced McCLELLAN in sight of the city. The first engagement was at Drewry's Bluff May 16th. On June 25th began the seven-days' battles, after which McClellan "changed his base"-i. c., re treated to Harrison's Landing. In this campaign the flashing of the guns could always be seen from our bills. At Me chanicsville the field of battle was only about five miles from the city. The dead and wounded were brought here from all the fields by thousands.

The siege began with the second battle ot Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and ended with the evacuation. This was real war. Now GRANT opposed LEE. The lines of the two armies stretched from Richmond to Petersburg, and also covered the flanks of

both cities. The Federal raiders "cut" our railroads and broke our communications in many directions. Food and clothing grew scarcer day by day. Recruits for the army were not to be had. When we lost a man his place in the trenches remained vacant. Not so with the enemy. As we grew weak they grew strong. Our despair gave them he describes it. He declares that if the hope. At last Grant made a movement which threatened to break Lze's communi cation with Lynchburg, and Lee had no other alternative than to withdraw from Petersburg and Richmond. The retrest ended in the surrender at Appomattor Courthouse.

The Confederates, being unwilling that the victorious army should have as spoils of war the tobacco stored in the government warehouses here, set them on fire They also fired the bridges across the James after the last of our troops had passed over them. The wind spread these flames far and wide, and thus, roughly stated, a space was burned out of our business centre which extended northward to Main street, southward to the river, east. ward to Fourteenth street, and westward

to Eighth. Richmond's cup of misery was now over flowing. She had to appeal to the enemy to stay the flames, and this they did. With the Confederacy, her currency went up in smoke. Bridges, banks, depots, warehouses, etc., all were gone. Worse than all. the flower of her youth had been sacrificed upon the battle-fields, and those whom the fortunes of war spared, returned to civil life to face a new condition of things, and to struggle under loads of old debts. And yet a "vineyard has ripened a vintage above these cinders," and "clusters were found growing on the lava of ill

And here we are now rebuilt more solidly and stately than ever, and the war is so far back of us-though but twenty-seven years have passed—that these retrospections and moralizings will be "news" to many of the present inhabitants of Richmond.

The Alliance Men-

Mr. J. BRAD. BEVERLEY answers partially in our issue of yesterday, the question we have recently so often asked as to the whereabouts of the 80,000 Alliance men.

"Should the present House fall to pass a free coinage bill, and then furthermore should the Democratic National Convention fail to declare quarely and flat-footed for free coinage, many Alliance men and many who are not Allian men in this State will vote the People's party ticket. If there be no People's party electors ticket in Virginia they will stay at home."

Well, the present House of Represents tives has failed to pass a free-coinage bill, and the Democratic National Convention "fail to declare squarely and flat-footed for free coinage." It was a House of Representatives Democratic by a two-thirds majority that killed the silver bill. This is the one fact which we must first acknowledge. Then we may explain that a large majority of the Democrats voted for free coinage, but were outvoted by a combination between the Republicans and the anti-silver Democrats. The Chicago convention will consist entirely of Democrats, and so there will be no chance for Democratic and Republican enemies of silver to combine in that body. All the same, the Virginia Alliance men may as well make up their minds now as later that there will be in the Chicago platform no "square and flat-footed declaration" in favor of free coinage. We must not de-ceive ourselves or feed the people upon false hopes. Let us face the situation as it is. Let us, however, all keep cool, and not forget that we are southern Demo-

The Gerrymander.

The practice of gerrymandering the several States for the election of members of the National House of Representatives is such an evil and so great a wrong that it is time tor our law-makers to be casting it is time for our law-makers to be casting about for a remedy for it. In doing so, however, they must not undertake to run rough-shod over the Constitution of the United States. The remedy would in that case be worse than the disease. But we think it may be safely assumed that if the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had a right to pass upon the constitutionality of the law radistricting that State for the election of congressmen the Supreme Court of the United States has the right.

monetary inconvenience from which we suffer to the expense of building the City Hall.

Evacuation-Day.

Evacuation-Day.

The most eventful day in the history of Richmond—one of the most eventful in the history of this country—was Monday.

April 8, 1865, when the Confederates evacuated this city and it was occupied by the Federal army.

Richmond and Petersburg fell simulateneously, and the surrender at Appomation coccurred six days later. Thus the four-years' war ended, and slavery was abolished and the relation of the States to the Federal Union was vastly changed.

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Richmond eventful in the history of the Wisconsin court knew that the Constitution of the United as necessary and as the most important. Postal savings banks. This scheme was endorated as necessary and as the most important, and yet protein the elections of its members, and yet protein the protein that its and beyond a doubt that the composition of the next House of Representatives will be different under the decision we are now discussing from what it would have been if the Wisconsin court had rendered a con-trary decision—thus showing that the House of Representatives is not the sole judge of the elections of its own members, but must look to the courts of the several States for instruction, or advice, or the law. It is true the members of the next House of Representatives have not yet been elected, but this fact does not militate against the truth of the averment that in effect the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has unseated one set of gentlemer claiming to be congressmen and seated un-other set of gentlemen claiming to be congressmen. It does seem to us that such a decision cannot be right.

University Extension.

The question of university extension is one that the people of Virginia must take hold of in earnest if they desire to keep abreast with the educational developmen of the day, and see our higher institutions of learning maintain their advanced position among the universities and colleges of the country. We are, therefore, glad to notice that in an article in the last number of the Virginia Seminary Magazine. Professor John LESLIE HALL discusses this subject, and enters a plea for the organization of a Richmond chapter for university extension. It is to be hoped that he has blazed a way in which others will follow until such a chapter shall have be-come an accomplished fact. As an original proposition university extension aims to carry the university to the people. It contemplates courses of university lectures in public auditoriums, which will be open to the masses and will bring the latter in touch with professors and their work. In order to do this there must be an organization, which by paying membership fees will raise a guarantee fund sufficient at least to compensate lecturers for their time. The movement had its genesis in England, where after meeting with marked success it spread through Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Australia, and it is estimated that last year over 40,000 of Queen VICTORIA's subjects enjoyed its benefits. In 1887 it reached this country, and has extended over a number of the States. The result has been not only to open fields of intellectual enjoyment to thousands to whom these fields had been previously barred, but to stimulate the pursuit of useful knowledge, elevate the literary taste of the people, and give an impetus to the establishment and support of public libraries. The standard university extension lecture is designed to be popular, and neither too deep nor technical for the understanding of the man or woman of average education, but sufficiently unconventional and scholastic or scientific, as the case may be, to enourage and excite a desire for collateral

reading. From the above standpoint mainly Protessor HALL treats the subject, and the view he gives is one worthy of the careful consideration of all thoughtful men. It is a view that appeals to the liberality of all interested in education, and we may add in sociology. But there is another and equally important aspect in which university extension must be looked upon. If it carries the university to the people the converse of the proposition is equally true. It carries the people to the university. By familiarizing parents with and interesting them in university and college methods and objects-by educating parents-it; brings nd advantages of bestowing the benefits of liberal or higher education upon their children. It makes friends for the universities and colleges and tends to dissipate that most pernicious impression that liberal education is a stumbling block in the way of practical application to business pursuits. It antagonizes the assump-tion too frequently indulged in by the uitra-utilitarian that a knowledge of the humanities and cognate subjects is incompatible with success in trade and mechanical pursuits. These considerations appeal with especial force to college and univer-

sity authorities to promote the movement. The establishment of a university extension chapter in Richmond would doubtless lead to the spread of the movement over the State, and the effect of this could not fail to be the upbuilding and popularizing of our universities and colleges. There would be no necessity for going outside of the State to engage lecturers. There is not a higher institution of learning in the Commonwealth which could not furnish its quota of lecturers who would measure up to the full requirements of the university. extension system. Contact with these professors might teach the people to reflect on the lesson of OMAR KHAYYAM-"Not oft near home does genius brightly No more than precious stones while in the n

Nevertheless, we would not confine the choice of lecturers to the professors in Virginia institutions.

That the movement could be initiated with success in Richmond would seem to be indicated by the fact that the courses of free lectures at Richmond College, provided through the liberality of the Thomas family, have proved exceedingly pop-ular. The influence of these lectures has been made manifest in more ways than one, and while they cannot be classed as strictly within the lines of university extension, as that system is organized in the North and abroad, they in a limited way attain the same good results. They have laid a strong foundation of popular sentiment upon which to rear the broader structure now proposed.

Postal Savings Banks. Now that the silver question has been roted out of the House of Representatives at Washington, and the congressmen have returned to the discussion of tariff reform, it may not be amiss to avail our-selves of the opportunity to say a word in tavor of postal savings banks. One of the earliest advocates of the proposition to establish governmental savings banks was the founder of the DISPATCH, whose clear vision not infrequently enabled him to be shead of his time. He favored it as a proposition to encourage economy and to furnish savings institutions whose solvency could not for a moment be doubted by any person intelligent enough and sufficiently well informed in the premises to be num-bered amongst the friends of that propo-sition. For it is the better class of those persons who can save only in very small sums that may be counted upon to sup-port the proposition to establish postal

We called attention last week to some of the recommendations made at the recent conference of postmasters at Washington—particularly in regard to the manner in which promotions should be made in the postal service, and to the rules regulating the pay and the duties of postal regulatin

As in all occupations, there are expert As in all occupations, there are experts in postal matters, and their recommendations carry weight with them. At the recent conference of postmasters 100 different propositions relative to the extension and development of the postal system were taken under consideration. Most of them were, of course, "severely let alone," for there are persons innumerable who have pet postal schemes which they propose and advocate upon all occasions. However, eighteen schemes were estected as fessible and desirable, and these were recommended to Congress for action at

tom of laying up something for a rainy day should lend his assistance to the good work of establishing in this country a sys-tem of postal or governmental savings

The Rain-Makers.

We ought to have stated when w penned our paragraph alluded to in the ollowing communication that, although the quantity of rain which falls on the globe in a year is a constant quantity, or apparently a constant quantity, yet the quantity that falls annually at any given place is not a constant quantity.

LEAVELL'S, SPOISYLVANIA COUNTY, VA., March 29, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Speaking of artificial rain-making in your las Weekly issue, you say that " the heat received by the earth from the sun being exactly the same every year, the same amount of evaporation of course must be produced. Consequently it would seem to be impossible to increase the natural amount of rainfall out of that evaporation." But there is one important fact to be considered—namely, that whenever the air is robbed of its moisture by any process whatever e-ovaporation at once hastens to supply the deficiency. This can easily be proved by experi-ment. Take a large clear flask, scaled air-tight, containing about an ounce of water, place it in a room heated to 109 degrees Fahrenheit, and in a few minutes the contained air will be saturated to a certain degree, which would remain exactly the same forever while at 100 degrees. But condense some of that vapor by an electric shock or otherwise, and fresh evaporation will snock or otherwise, and fresh evaporation will set in instant y and continue until the loss is re-supplied. And this may be repeated with the same result indefinitely. So the sun may be relied on to replace the normal humidity of the air as fast as any number of rain-makers are ever likely to draw upon it. Now for a man to check excessive rainfall, and we farmers will be

Only Side-Tracked. A Washington telegram in a western pa-

per says:
"It must not be considered, however, that the Bland silver bill is permanently disabled, for it is only pigeon-holed until after the presiden-tial election. Then Speaker Crisp and the two other Democratic members of the Committee or Rules would be willing to bring in a rule call ing for the previous question on the bill. They are strong silver men and earnest supporters of the Biand bill, and yet they decline to help pass it now; for from the opposition developed on the floor of the House, and from the information they have received as to the growing oppo-sition to this measure in almost all parts of the country, they have perceived that it would be decidedly dangerous for the Democracy to stand anymore strongly committed on the bill than

This is a Republican view of the ques tion. We give it for what it is worth.

New Books.

William Gilmore Simms. By WILLIAM P. TRENT. Boston and New York: Houds-ron, Mifflin & Co., 1892, pp. 350. For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co; price

Dr. Simus was the colessus of southern literature, and is entitled to honorable grade among "American Men of Letters." This work is one of that series which is

edited by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Mostly self-educated and entirely self-cultured, Simms made his way, by his indomitable will and unflagging industry, to the eminence which he justly attained. Despite his almost too-pronounced views on the most vexed questions of his lifetime, he, by his undoubted merits, neutralized the virus of Edgar A. Poz's tralized the virus of EDGAR A. Poz's scalpel criticism, as well as that of the North American Review, and obtained a flattering recognition from foreign reviewers, translators, and publishers. He wrote so em to an appreciation of the necessity much, so fast, and on so many subjects that he was of course very u at times was liable to a fair overhauling.

He was sensitive, too; but he persevered. Poetry (from the love song to the drama), romance, history, biography, short stories, reviews, essays, lectures, college addresses, newspaper editorials and communications, and a voluminous correspondence engaged his fertile and prolific pen for nearly haif a century.

There was in his character much that was heroic and generous. In his greatest straits he nobly aided others, and he was true and steady in his friendships.

A young northern officer came to the house which Sixims and his motherless chil-A young northern officer came to the housewhich Simms and his motherless children were occupying at the time of the falling of Columbia, and said: "Sir, I have enjoyed too much pleasure from your works not to feel grateful. You belong to the Union, and I have come to see if I can render you any service." A guard was soon afterwards placed over the dwelling. Professor Tanxr is a vigorous and effective writer, but he cannot be said to be in hearty sympathy with his subject. Indeed, he seems to be deferring all the time to the northern view of the great questions which divided the two sections of the Union for so many years, and in discussing which Dr. Simms spent many of the best years of his life.

The biographer has given his readers but a scant glance at Simms's best literary work and upon the whole we find his book

a scant glance at Simms's best lite work, and upon the whole we find his i disappointing as a picture of our dead friend, though as a literary production at is creditable enough to Professor Tarva (of the University of the South at Sewa-nee), who is a son of the late Dr. Peter-FIELD TRENT, of Richmond.

Beowulf. An Anglo-Saxon epic poem.
Translated from the Heyne-Socia text.
Ry John Lessate Hall, professor of English and History in the College of William and Mary. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, publishers. ton, publishers.
For sale in Richmond by J. W. Ran-olife & Co. and West, Johnston & Co.

ton, publishers.

For sale in Richmend by J. W. Randolff & Co. and West, Johnston & Co. Price \$1.

Virginia is especially identified with the study of our oldest literature. Mr. Jefferson required Anglo-Saxon to be taught in his university, and a Virginia college was the first in the South to put it into the curriculum of required subjects. The fruit of this is seen in the work Virginia scholars have done on our oldest epic, Beowulf. Professors James A. Harrison and Robert Share edited the poem for Ginn & Co.'s "Labrary of Anglo-Saxon Poetry." Professor James M. Garnitt gave us the first line for line translation of it the only one, as Professor Hall truly says, that gives an idea of the chief characteristics of the original. And now, we have the pleasure of calling attention to Professor Hall's version, which is an attempt to give in modern measures an approximate reproduction of our oldest heroic poem. This was a most difficult task, and yet we pronounce it a distinct success. It is faithful, scholarly, artistic. The Anglo-Saxon specialist may prefer Professor Garner's version to recall the original; but the lay reader will, we think, find Professor Hall's the best for his purposes. He will feel drawn on to read the poem to the end. We have submitted this translation to such a test; we have put it into the hands of a person of cultivated tastes and have found that it had power to hold attention by its inherent worth as a story well told.

Professor Hall's tyerser "read themselves," and yet preserve many of the characteristic effects of the original measure. He retains alliteration to a large extent, keepsthe four accents of Beowulf's verse, and allows as many unaccented syllables as is consistent with modern poetic cadence. Take as examples such lines as these:

"There was music and merriment mingling to-

There was music and merriment mingling to-"The foamy-necked floater fanned by the

"The foamy-necked floater fanned by the breezes."

Let the reader test the qualities of this verse by reading the spirited account of Beowulf's arrival at Dane-land [Fitts iv. and v.]: the fine scene where Queen Wealhtheow, "the high-born woman," "the gold-adorned." "mindful of courtesies," goes through the hall presenting beakers to the warriors and to the hero, Beowulf, who has come to rescue her husband's land [Fitt x.]; or the last scene in the hero's lite, where, viewing the jewell taken from the dregon that had given him his death-wound, Beowulf exclaims: "Thanks do I utter for all to the Ruler, The Lerd credisting, that he let me such treasure

story. There is also a glossary of proper names, with a list of words and phrases not in general use. College professors will find Professor Hall's translation just what they need for their initial work in English literature, and many will doubtless prescribe it as parallel reading for their advances classes.

But why, it may be asked, waste time on Anglo-Saxon writers? Are not the Greeks and Romans our intellectual ancestors? No: they are rather our schoolmasters; our venerated teachers. But for our true progenitors—those from whom we have inherited our character, our moral tempers, our restless earnestness, our conceptions of honor, of loyalty to plighted word, our reverence for woman—we must look to those pagan heroes who live for us in the songs of Beowulf. To those who have seen how in the pages of Sir Henry Maine, Bishop Stubbs, and Edward A. Freeman, the customs of our Teutonic ancestors have been made to shed light on the obscurities of our own political institutions, we commend as an entertaining and profitable recreation the careful reading of the oldest historic poem of our race.

The Household Idol. By Marie Bannhasp, autors of "The Rector of St. Luxe's."

The Household Idol. By Marie Hannhard, author of "The Rector of St. Luxe's."
Translated by Eliss L. Larraco. Illustrated. New York: Worthington Company, 747 Broadway. Price, 75 cents.
This is a refreshing story. It is placed chiefly in Rome and Hamburg, and its placed chiefly in Rome and Hamburg, and its characters are mainters and southers.

bracing, and captivating. It is placed chiefly in Rome and Hamburg, and its characters are painters and aculptors, merchants, and princes; but the central figure is a girl of radiant loveliness, who is the idol of her father's household and the beauty of the city.

The author and the illustrator have both done their work well, and it is a fit number of a series (the Rose Library) that reflects great credit upon the publishers—in other words, it is a lovely romance, printed on beautiful paper and illustrated with many handsome pictorial designs.

Early Revolutionary History of Virginia, 1773-1774. The Committee of Correspondence and the Cali for the First Congress. A paper read before the Virginia Historical Society Monday, December 21, 1891, by James Miricea Garner, M. A., Lik, D., Professor in the University of Virginia, Reprinted from Virginia Historical Collections, Volume XI. 1892. A pamphlet of twenty-three pages.

pages.

The Great Ingersoil Controversy, containing the Famous Christmas Sermon by Colonel Roment T. Incomsont. the Indignant Protests Thereby Evoked from Ministers of Various Denominations, and Colonel Ingresont's Replies to the Same. Reprinted in Full from the Correspondence on the Subject by Special Permission of the Evening Telegram. New York: Enward Brandus & Co., Publishers. Price, 25 cents. pages.

25 cents.

A Guide to Electric Lighting for the Use of Householders and Amateurs. By S. R. Borrong, author of "The Dynamo," "Electrical Instruments," "Electric Bells," and "Electromotors," New York: MacMillan & Co., and Lordon, 1892.

For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

How to Get Married Although a Woman; or, the Art of Pleasing Men. By "A Young Widow," New York: J. S. OGILVIZ, Publisher. 144 pages. 25 cents.

Spalding's Bace-Ball Guide and Official League Book for 1892. Published by A. G. SPALDING & BROTHESS, Chicago and New York York. Price 10 cents. Trania, The Story of An Island. By the Hon. Emily Lawless, author of "Hurrish, a Study," etc. Cloth. Price, \$1.

The Architect Disagreement. [Norfolk Landmark.]
Without making a criticism on the action

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

Without making a criticism on the action of the three commissioners who elected the architect against the advice and counsel of the Governor and Auditor and in spite of their protest, we think it would be much better for the commission to have the concurrence of these two principal officers of the State government in a matter of so much importance.

Moreover, the people will feel justly dissatisfied at what is characterized by the two dissenting commissioners as hasty and premature action in electing the architect. Surely there was no need of going at such speed as this into an election which Governors. speed as this into an election which Gov-ernor McKinney and Colonel Marye re-garded as unnecessary at this time. Why not wait and have uranimous action? The division, so sharply drawn at the beginning. as well as to the opinion of the two com missioners who resisted the election of an

MEETINGS-First Monday.

SYRACUSE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. IVANHOE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. IVANHOE LODGE, ENIGHTS OF FYTHIAS.
RICHMOND LODGE, ODD-FELLOWS.
INDIANOLA THIER, RED MEN.
PAMUNKEY TRIES, RED MEN.
LEE COUNCIL, FRATERS AL CIRCLE,
RAST-KRO LODGE, GOLDEN CHAIN.
LEE COUNCIL, MECHANICS,
PATRICK HENRY COUNCIL, MECHANICS,
GRACE COUNCIL, GOOD TEMPLARS.
HOSCUE COUNCIL, GOOD TEMPLARS.
CHARITY COUNCIL, GOOD TEMPLARS.
M'GILL CATHOLIC UNION.
BICHMOND LODGE, ELES.
CAPPENTERS BEOTHERHOOD.
HENRICO UNION LODGE, MASONS.
ENTERPRISE COUNCIL.

architect as unnecessary at present.



OTHERS FOLLOW.

You have your own way of doing things, and so have we. If there is any pace to be set we set it ourselves; we let nobody do it for us. If you are original in your ideasand dexterous in executing them, you are absolutely certain to be imitated. As a rule, however, the trouble with imitators is that they copy the deficiences and can't quite keep up with the excellencies. This is not so much their fault as their misfortune. There

Clothing. McAdams & Berry.

LECTURES.

are some things in this world that can't

be imitated, and among them is our

CT. ALBANS HALL, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. PUBLIC LECTURE

Rev. Hartley Carmichael for the benefit of the St. Albans Hall organ fund.

SUBJECT: THE SENSATIONAL PREACHER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. from the following committee: John F. Mayer,
A. R. Gunn, Charles A. Nesbitt, Jacob Reinhardt,
and E. Louis Ide. mh 13,15,20,Ap3

EXCURSIONS, &c. TOURS TO EUROPE under the management of EDWIN JONES, of 462 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$525 and upwards. All expenses; first class. Sailing June and July. SEND FOR ITINERARIES. mh 6-1m

DERSONAL TO EPILEPTICS .-Tor. O. PHELPS BROWN'S CELEBRATED
HER BAL REMEDIES FOR EPILEPSY have
cured thousands, and will cure thousands more,
send for particulars, testimonials, Treatise on
Epilepsy.

J. GIBSON BROWN,
ap 3-1t

Jersey City, N. J.

CARBIAGES, WAGONS, &c. A FAMILY CARRIAGE

MONDAY

WE BEGIN THE SALE OF A

GREAT COLLECTION OF MERCHANDISE

gathered from the four corners of the world. Novel effects in profusion, Price wonders by the hundreds. Prize bags without the liability of drawing blanks. Every article must be full, good value or a "bargain," This is

OUR ALWAYS MERCHANDISING RULE On this occasion a great number of prices are like so many wonder stories

for

1,300 yards Real

Silks. Twilled India

the finest qualities imported, new, hand-

some Printing for 69c. a yard.
Striped Wash Silks, 59 and 64c.
White Real Hand-Made Japan Silk,
quality that has never sold for less than 5e., for 42c. ; 95c. quality, full 27 inches wide, 59c.; Black India Silk, 39c.; 27 inches wide, for 59c.; \$1.15 qualities for 75c. All of these are hand-made India and Japan, dyed in France. The latest Spring Novelties from Paris. Change-able effects, magnificent combinations Novelties from Paris, Change- for \$1.38, and colorings. Prices of these cheaper than ever before. \$2.25 Victoria Silks, all shades, \$1.65; Black Bengalines, Lyons make, wool filling, for 90c. a

French Crepons, with Cord of 1 inch apart-value \$1.50-for 75c. a yard. All-Wool Dress Goods

25, 35, and 37c, a yard. Not a piece worth less than 50e. New Spring Plaids worth 75c, for 45c.

a yard. New Mixtures in French Bedford Cords, plain or two-tone cluster stripes, value \$1.25 a yard, for 69c. 40-inch Bradford Crepons or quarter-

inch Diagonals, never sold for less than 98c. a yard, the price, 65c. Lubin's Storm Serges, 42 inches wide, quality that we sold heretofore for \$1.20,

Finest Lyons Henrietta and Imperial Serges, 46 inches wide—6 yards will make a full dress—for 82c, a yard.

Mourning Read over these

Fabrics. Of course they cannot be duplicated. You must buy them while they are here. Pure Silk Hermanie Veiling, double border of 21 inches, 43 inches wide, never sold for less than \$2.50, for \$1.75

a yard. Pure Silk India Veiling, double threeinch border (hemstitched), 43 inches

wide-value \$3.50, for \$2.25 a yard. We shall place on sale in this department 12 pieces of 46-inch wide Black Henrietta, one of the most noted of French make and worth fully 85c. a

yard, for 59 and 69c. Figures, 47c.; Ravenna Serge, Priest-ley-make, worth \$1.25, for 70c. a yard; New Black Cropon, with scattering sprinkle of figures, 75c. a yard, \$1 value; Silk Lansdown, worth \$1.25,

and Para-1,200 1 Umbrellas on sale

Gloria Umbrellas for 49c. A purchase of the finest quality Silk Gloria Umbrellas, worth \$2.25 each, will be sold for \$1.19. Natural Handles for 85c. The various new shades of Changeable Umbrelias for \$1.98. Satteen Parasols, with ruffled edge, worth \$1, for 69c. Surah Parasols, with detachable handles, for \$3.98. Chiffon Parasols for \$3.75. Taffeta, Serge, and Faille Parasols for 98c. Misses' 14-

inch Silk Parasols for 59c.

Monday a full line of Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, The quality ever sold for 25c.; your choice of 10 various patterns for 16c. each. 200 English Club Satchels, best grain leather, leather and cloth-lined, patent looks and catches, worth \$2,50 and \$3, for \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.
132 pair Irish Paint Curtains, worth

\$5 and \$5.50 a pair, for \$3.96 a pair. Beginning Monday we shall sell a line Wraps that in style and prices have never had their

equal in America. Ladies' all-wool Blazers, with silk cord, well made, perfect fitting, 28 inches long, for \$1,50, with Embroidered Col-lars, for \$1.75. Black imported clay diagonal, Tape Seam, with large pearl buttons, skirt and front lined with satin, worth \$12.50, for \$9.50. New Capes, all-wool Serge, 38 inches long, \$6.40. Ladies' 36-inch Box Coats of Broad-Cloth, with pearl buttons, for \$7.50.

Handsome Parisian Serge, half satin lined, \$8.50. You will buy ready-made when you find that they cost about the price of making. All-wool material, Bell Skirt,

long Blazer and Stay-Waist, TAILOR-MADE, colors—Tan, Navy, and Black, every size, for \$6.85 a suit; of imported Llama Serge or Bedford Cord, \$12.50, \$13, and \$14; of English all-wool Cherical Check. \$11 viot Check, \$11. A lot of Jerseys Blouse-Waists to be

sold for 25. 35, 85c., and \$1.50-less than half cost. Shirt-Waists Boys'

again for 15, 19, 23, 35, and 48c.; about a third under usual value. of fine Boys' Knee-Pants French Cassi

mere for 75c. and \$1 a pair; an odd lot of small sizes for 25c. a pair.

Concerning Trimmed Mılli-

The formal reception days occurred last week, but time was unequal to the life and activity of nery. the department. 23 New Hats. Beauties;

will be on exhibition Monday—came too late for the opening. The Millinery is of high-tone importance to American royalty. It's one of the successful millinery-rooms of the United States.

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Ornaments, and Garnitures are equal to any and many other stocks combined. The sales are growing and fully justify our greatest preparation.

opened direct from Paris. Colors to suit all the new shades. Silver- or gold-plated ornamental Hale

Pins among the ! each New Jewelry novelties - for Coin Silver Pins, 5 and 10c, ; others, 3, 4, 5, 5, and 12c. Fancy Hat-Pins, 25c. Hand chased Garter-Buckles, in silver or graduate the state of the

for 25c. New Bandeaux, silver or 10c. Children's 8-karat solid gold Ring Ladies' new Forget-Me-Not Rings studded with pearl, solid 12 karat gol Warranted full triple-plated and 12.

warranted full triple-plated and 12-ounce silver—50 dozen Table-Knives and Forks for \$2.85 a dozen. Recers at triple-plated Teaspoons for \$2.85 a dozen. Triple-plated Fruit-Knives for \$2.85 a All of the above are warranted or the money will be refunded within 12 months.

Hosiery Sale. Black English Regular worth 20c. A new line of Ladies' Pure Silk

Richelieu Ribbed, worth \$2.25, for We. a pair.

Ladies' Colored Tops, fast black feet, ribbed or plain, full regular - your choice for 25c. A Gigantic Sale of

Wash Fabrics,

est of values for 10c. a yard, for 50c, Printed Crepons that are worth lie, a vard, for 61c.; Silk-Finished Goularl Tissues, in China Silk printing, to lie. a yard ; Bengal Tissues, 10 and 12 c.

American Ginghams that would be the

English, and Ameri-

French Ginghams that are worth like a vard for 17c. designs, worth Sc. a yard, for 41c.
French Chambrays, solid colors or

stripes, for 12 jc, a yard,
Every kind of good
is here. Monday we make eader by selling a 45c. Corset for 25c.
5,600 yards of Hamburgs to be sale this week-such designs and grades a

are not found everywhere—the newst of the pretty designs, Cambric, Nan-sook, or Swiss. See what ite, a yard ard, for 59 and 69c.

Black Bedford Cords, with Crocodile

White Indian See What 2d, a yard will buy-3, 4, 5, and 10c.—scarcey

White Indian any. White India Lawn, very fine and

sheer; hemstitched, and worth Tie, for 1,600 yards Corded Muslins for aje.; feta Cloth, \$1.25 quality, for 85c.; Nun's-Veiling for 50c. a yard; Silk-Warp Clarette Cloth for 80c. Thread Belgian Linen, worth yard, for 50c.; Barnsley 10-4 Sheeting will be sold for Me, a ve best of \$1.25 value; 10 pieces Bleached Heavy 66-inch wide Linen, worth fully 75c, a yard, for be.

new Hand-Made Art Linens of every description. Many bargains here that are beyond all previous record.

The purchase of a vessel lead of will make them had price. Details hereafter—Mattings are all

here and ready for

Granite Ironware,

Monday's sale.

the best and most durable kitchen ut sils made. To-merrow morning at 9 o'clock a will begin the greatest sale of Grande

Ironware ever known in the history of the housefurnishing trade. A special purchase of more than

THREE HUNDRED CASES

enables us to offer them at the pr ordinary tin. Ordinary the MERE ARE SOME OF THE 200 Octagon Cake Moulds, regular for 33c; 1275 Turkan Cake Moulds, regular price \$1.50, tor 75c; 130 No. 92 Witten, regular price \$2.50, for \$1 Witten, regular price \$2.50, for \$1 c. 50 oct. 10 oc

hundreds of other useful pos-kettles, Potato Fryers, Butter Pans, Farina Bollers, Stove Pots, Butter Kettles, Stove Pans, &c., sold at equally as low prices. Bamboo Easels, ordinary good Bam-

boo Easel at 75c.; others which are more elaborately made at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2; a new line of Decorated Toilet Sets just received and will be placed on Sale Monday, prices range from \$3.50 for a gold-line, neatly-deco-rated set to \$12 for a very costly-decorated and entirely new shape set; a new line of decorated and gold-band curs and Saucers at \$1.98 per dozen; ask to and Saucers at \$1.98 per dozen; ask to see our White Adamantine China Curs and Saucers at 98c. per dozen; but French-China Tea-Sets, new shapes and new decorations, this week \$5.00 per set; Richly-Decorated Fish Sets, "Carlsbad China," 12 pieces. \$4.50 per set; French-China After-Dinner Coffees, \$1.98 per dozen; Mush- and Miksets, 3 pieces, 37c.; Mush- and Miksets, French China, 3 pieces, 47c.; White-Porcelain Fruit-Saucers, 25c. per dozen; 5 dozen Cracker Jars, gennine "Jmari" ware, 50c.; 10,000 Japanese Napkins, at 6c. per dozen or 38c. per "Jmari" ware, 50c.; 10,000 Japanese Napkins, at 6c. per dezen or 88c. per hundred.

Perfection in BABY CARRIAGES

and many other stocks combined. The sales are growing and fully justify our greatest preparation.

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